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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/709,162	11/10/2000	Guillermo J. Tearney	187718/US - 475387-00245	3219
30873	7590	12/09/2008		
DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10177			EXAMINER	KISH, JAMES M
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3737	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/09/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/709,162	Applicant(s) TEARNEY ET AL.
	Examiner JAMES KISH	Art Unit 3737

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 68-146 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 68-146 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments, see the bottom of page 25 in the Remarks, filed October 27, 2008, with respect to claim(s) 68, 89, 113, 125 and 131 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of the Kitrell Patent.

Claim Objections

Claim 74 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 74 is objected to because the Examiner believes that this claim should be dependent from claim 73 and not from claim 72. If the Examiner is incorrect, then "the optical waveguide" lacks antecedent basis.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 68-75, 81-82, 84-87, 89-95, 101-102, 104-107, 109-116, 118-128, 130, 137-140, 142-145 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated

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by Kittrell et al. (US Patent No. 5,318,024) – herein referred to as Kittrell. Kittrell discloses a laser endoscope for generating a spectrally resolved spatial (therefore, at least two-dimensional) image of tissue. Kittrell illustrates at least one lens arrangement in Figures 21 and 22 with numeral **40** and **41**, which guides light into optical fibers. Furthermore, Kittrell teaches that the shield **12** maybe use to control spot size by means of lenses inserted within the shield (column 5, lines 33-34). Also, Figure 23 illustrates a reflective mirror lens grating combination **68** at the return end of the device. In several embodiments of Kittrell, a lens, multiple lenses, holographic elements, gratings, prisms or a mirror can be used to control the location and divergence of laser light and return fluorescence or scattered light (column 13, lines 64-68). These elements (a lens, multiple lenses, holographic elements, gratings, prisms or a mirror) can be controlled by wires. Light from conventional sources may be used broadband, or it may be filtered or dispersed (column 20, lines 59-62). The laser catheter can be used to penetrate most types of tissues (column 6, lines 5-21), thereby modifying a property of the structure. As illustrated in Figure 25, the distal ends of the optical fibers are at different angles and column 8, lines 57-60 states that the distal ends of the optical fibers are optically polished. As seen in Figure 17C, the light emitted from the end of the probe is made to overlap.

Regarding claims 142-145, it is inherent that the dispersive arrangement will provide a particular number of spectrally resolvable points because the image is created by the light that is dispersed by this arrangement. "A particular

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number" is not descriptive or limiting and could be any number from zero to infinity.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 83, 88, 103, 108, 117, 129, 131-136, 141 and 146 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kittrell in view of Olinger et al. (US Patent No. 3,941,121) – herein referred to as Olinger. Kittrell is discussed above in the rejection of claims 68, 89, 113, 125. However, Kittrell

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fails to provide a fluid displacement arrangement. Olinger teaches a needle endoscope including a hollow needle of about 18-gauge (see Abstract). To clear the area for better viewing in certain situations, a syringe can be connected to a luer lock, associated with the coupling, and warm normal saline solution can be injected through the electrode channel (column 10, lines 32-40). It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Olinger with the device of Kittrill in order to provide operative visual supervision of a treatment procedure performed through an operative channel of the needle and which his small enough to be universally acceptable for introduction into previously inviolate tissue area without resorting to open surgery techniques (column 2, lines 56-62).

Regarding claims 146, it is inherent that the dispersive arrangement will provide a particular number of spectrally resolvable points because the image is created by the light that is dispersed by this arrangement. "A particular number" is not descriptive or limiting and could be any number from zero to infinity.

Claims 76-78 and 96-98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kittrill in view of Webb et al. (WO 99/44089) – herein referred to as Webb. Kittrill is discussed above in the rejection of claims 75 and 95. However, Kittrill fails to teach a specific number of resolvable points that make up the image. Webb teaches that the number of resolvable points is related to the total bandwidth of the source and the bandwidth of the spectrum. The number of resolvable points may be any number governed by Equation (2) on page 3. An example is provided on page 4. Absent the showing of criticality, it

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to create an image with any number of resolvable points based on the equation of Webb as a matter of design choice.

Claims 79-80 and 99-100 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kittrill in view of Baker et al. (US Patent No. 5,275,594) – herein referred to as Baker. Kittrill discloses a catheter used for diagnosis and removal of arterial or vascular obstructions (column 1, lines 14-16). See the previous description of Kittrill in the rejection of claims 68 and 89. However, Kittrill does not explicitly disclose a diameter for the probe. Baker teaches that the diameter of arteries is on the order of one to a few millimeters (column 1, lines 40-41). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design the probe of Kittrill to have a diameter of less than about one millimeter in order to allow the device to enter any location in the arteries and vasculature of the patient, based on the teaching of Baker.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JAMES KISH whose telephone number is (571)272-5554. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00 ~ Mon. - Fri..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Casler can be reached on 571-272-4956. The fax

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phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/BRIAN CASLER/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 3737

JMK